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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Eisenhower Visit

'No Panaceas.' U.S. Pres.-elect Dwight David Eisenhower honored his election campaign pledge by visiting Korea Dec. 2-5 and touring the battlefronts. After talking to South Korean leaders, UN commanders, airmen & soldiers in the field, Gen. Eisenhower told reporters in Seoul Dec. 5 that he had "no panaceas, no tricks" for settling the Korean war.

Eisenhower later accepted an offer of advice on Korean strategy from Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Pres. Truman Dec. 11 dismissed Eisenhower's Korean trip as based on campaign demogoguery. Mr. Truman denounced MacArthur for never having reported to the President after his dismissal from command but expressed doubt that MacArthur had a workable plan. [See p. 394C-G]

Secret Journey. Gen. Eisenhower's trip to Korea was a well-guarded secret which was not revealed to the U.S. public until late Dec. 5, when the general was on his way home. He started off on his journey in an Air Force Constellation at Mitchel Field, N.Y. the morning of Nov. 29. Among those sharing his plane for the entire trip were Defense Secy.-designate Charles Erwin Wilson, Atty. Gen.-designate Herbert Brownell Jr., Gen. Omar N. Bradley & Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Parsons. An accompanying plane carried Press Secy.-designate James Hagerty and 6 reporters & photographers—Merriam Smith of UP, Don Whitehead of AP, Bob Considine of INS, Frank Jurkoski of Intl. News Photos, Dave Oliver of Pathé News & Everett Holles of the Mutual Broadcasting System—who were covering the trip as "pool" representatives of the U.S. press, newsreels & radio-TV networks. Gen. Eisenhower's plane refueled at Travis Field, Calif. the afternoon of Nov. 29 and at Hickam Field, Honolulu at midnight. It stopped at Midway Island Nov. 30 and laid over Dec. 1 at Iwo Jima, where Gen. Eisenhower visited the Marine memorial on Mt. Suribachi and spent the night. He arrived at the airfield near Seoul at 7:57 p.m. Dec. 2 and went immediately to 8th Army Hq. where Gens. Mark W. Clark & James A. Van Fleet greeted him.

Korean Tour. Gen. Eisenhower began his tour of Korea in a light L-19 "puddle jumper" liaison plane the afternoon of Dec. 3 after a morning of briefings by Gens. Clark & Van Fleet & other military advisers. He doffed his civilian clothes and wore Army winter clothing without insignia while visiting military outfits. His son, Maj. John Eisenhower, went along as his aide during the tour. The general visited the U.S. 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, First Marine Div. & First Corps Dec. 3. At First Corps, he inspected troops of 15 UN nations. On Dec. 4 he visited the British Commonwealth Div., the ROK First & Capitol Divs. and U.S. 2d & 3d Divs. He devoted Dec. 5 mainly to discussions.

Gen. Eisenhower never actually got up to the fighting fronts during his tour but was frequently within artillery range. Secrecy about his trip and stringent security precautions apparently averted any Communist attempts on his life. Only one probable try was made: 11 Communist planes, in what the USAF called "the largest enemy night air attack of the Korean war," were intercepted heading toward Seoul Dec. 5, the night the general left. (South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee's political opponents denounced the jailing of 400 "security risks" who were rounded up in Seoul before Gen. Eisenhower's arrival to insure the general's safety. They called it an excuse by Rhee to imprison political enemies. Thousands of UN troops & police moved into Seoul toward the end of November to protect the general.)

Week in Headlines

Korea. *Eisenhower visited Korea, offered "no panaceas." MacArthur hinted he had new plan for Korea, received Eisenhower's invitation to discuss it.*
Truman derided Eisenhower's trip, MacArthur's plan.

Near East. *France won U.S. support vs. UN action on Tunisia; French North Africans rioted over labor leader's murder.*
Egypt abandoned its Constitution.
Itzhak Ben Zvi elected President of Israel.

U.S. *WSB's industry members quit over coal pay raise.*
Stevenson, Truman met on Democratic Party plans.
House committee probed "obscene" literature.
Business leaders planned major role in Eisenhower Admin.
Died: *Mrs. David Wallace, Pres. Truman's mother-in-law.*

Gen. Eisenhower conferred in Seoul Dec. 5 with Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, chief of the U.S. military advisory group on Formosa. Chase was reported to have brought a message from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek urging use of Chinese Nationalist troops in Korea. [See p. 285F]

Eisenhower's Conclusions. Gen. Eisenhower told reporters at his Seoul press conference Dec. 5 that it was "difficult . . . to work out a plan that would bring a positive & definite victory without possibly running grave risk of enlarging the war." He promised, however, that "much will be done" to "improve our position." There will be no withdrawal, he indicated, because "we are all here together to see it through." "I am far from a defeatist on this business," he said, "because I passionately believe that freedom represents a course of life that men prefer to communism & slavery." He said he had come to Korea "to learn . . . to get a grasp of the feeling in this part of the world" and "a look at the situation & a better understanding of many factors that will be important . . . during the months to come." He anticipated "great benefits" from the trip. He said South Korea would have to get economic aid "from the outside for a long time." He praised the South Koreans & their troops for their courage & spirit. The general barred any questions by reporters and disclosed no plans for the future, but correspondents said he had rejected recommendations for a major offensive.

Gen. Eisenhower again expressed his admiration of the South Koreans in a farewell letter (released Dec. 6) to South Korean Pres. Rhee, whom the general had seen every day of his stay in Korea. Gen. Eisenhower called the ROK troops "splendid . . . real fighting men," lauded the South Korean people & armed forces for their "magnificent contribution," said "history is certain to assign to you [Rhee] a large portion of the credit . . . for welding your countrymen together in their march toward the great goal of freedom." He promised to give "careful study & consideration"

BRITISH FOR LIMITED DRIVE. "A ranking Govt. source" in London said Dec. 8 that Britain "considers a limited Allied offensive in Korea is militarily & politically feasible—if it stops at the Korean 'narrows' south of the 40th Parallel," AP reported. This advance from the present front above the 38th Parallel "would not mean a military victory, but it would shorten the front for the UN about ⅓, to approximately 100 miles." (A "narrows" line would be just north of Pyongyang & Wonsan; see map p. 197). The British informant was quoted as saying the proposed offensive would require more Allied divisions than were now in Korea, and Britain could not send another division without withdrawing it from Germany, thereby weakening NATO forces. [See pp. 385K, 357F, 341F, 205E; Vol. X, 382F-G]

to a letter in which Rhee urged an all-out drive to the Yalu, a build-up of ROK forces and more economic & military aid. Rhee said that if his troops were sufficiently strengthened and given enough equipment, foreign forces could be relieved of front-line duty and "we will not need the United States Army." [See pp. 395K, 351P-352C]

Return by Cruiser, Aides Join. Gen. Eisenhower left Korea by plane Dec. 5, taking off from the Seoul airport at 8:01 p.m. and flying to Guam, where he immediately boarded the heavy cruiser *Helena*. The *Helena* brought him to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, where he landed Dec. 11. The President-elect had been joined at sea Dec. 8 by State Secy.-designate John Foster Dulles, Treasury Secy.-designate George M. Humphrey, Interior Secy.-designate Douglas McKay, Gen. Lucius D. Clay & other advisers, who were brought aboard by helicopter when the cruiser reached Wake Island. Defense Secy.-designate Wilson, who had accompanied the general on the Korean trip, left the *Helena* at Wake to fly directly to Pearl Harbor for military talks. Gen. Eisenhower was reported to have used the sea trip for discussions primarily dealing with Korea. [See p. 360L-M]

MacArthur Plan. Gen. Douglas MacArthur indicated in a broadcast at the NAM meeting in New York Dec. 5 [see p. 398G-H] that he had "a clear & definite solution to the Korean conflict" which would exact no "unduly heavy price in friendly casualties [nor] any increased danger of provoking universal conflict." He refused to elaborate because his plan involved "basic decisions . . . improper for public disclosure or discussion", but hinted that it was different from his 1951 plan which called for bombing of Manchurian bases & use of Chinese Nationalist troops. In his first post-election reference to Gen. Eisenhower, MacArthur gave implied approval to the President-elect's trip to Korea. Gen. Eisenhower radioed MacArthur from the *Helena* Dec. 7 to say he was "looking forward to informal meetings in which my associates & I may obtain the full benefit of your thinking & experience." MacArthur replied that "my service is . . . at the disposition of our country." He said that "despite my intimate personal & professional connection & well known concern [with the Korean war & Far Eastern problems], this is the first time that the slightest official interest in my counsel has been evidenced since my return." The 2 messages were made public aboard the *Helena* Dec. 9.

Truman Scores Both Generals. Pres. Truman said in a White House news conference Dec. 11 that he did not think either Gen. Eisenhower or MacArthur had any new plans for solving the Korean situation but that if they did it was their duty to bring them to him. He said he did not think any good purpose would be served by inviting them to a White House strategy conference on Korea but added that they were welcome to talk to him any time they want. The President said Gen. Eisenhower's trip to Korea was a piece of demagoguery but that he had to go because of his campaign promise. He said dubiously that maybe some good might come of the trip and that he would be happy if this were so. Mr. Truman derided MacArthur's complaint about not being consulted and virtually called him a headline-hunter. He said MacArthur's views received a thorough airing during the Congressional investigation of his dismissal and that the general should have reported to him as soon as he got back, as any decent man would have done and as Gen. Eisenhower did on returning from Europe. As for the Oct. 1950 Truman-MacArthur meeting on Wake Island, the President said he took a 14,400-mi. trip to get a lot of misinformation. He listed this misinformation as (1) MacArthur's assurance that the Chinese would not enter the Korean conflict, (2) the general's prediction that the 2d Div. could be sent from Korea to Germany for occupation duty by Jan. 1, 1951 and (3) MacArthur's belief then that the Korean war was already over. [See Vol. XI, pp. 266L-267A, 138N-139A]

Pres. Truman, returning to Washington Dec. 10 after attending his mother-in-law's funeral in Independence, Mo. [see p. 400B-C], issued this statement from his train: "I think that if anyone has a reasonable plan for ending the Korean fighting in an honorable way, in a way that will not lead directly into a great war, that plan should be presented at once to the President. If we can cut this fighting in Korea short by one day we should do so." (A Pentagon spokesman told reporters Dec. 9 that if MacArthur had a solution to the Korean stalemate, it was his "responsibility & duty" to take it to the Army without waiting to be asked. He criticized MacArthur for "making a speech about it" first and for offering it to the President-elect instead of to the Administration still responsible for running the Korean war.) [See pp. 372J, 351C, 344K-L]

Comment on Trip. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) said in Sea Island, Ga. Dec. 9 that Gen. Eisenhower's journey to Korea was "all right for the morale of the men" although "I don't think it's going to end the war." He said Canada, Australia & New Zealand should send more troops to Korea, noted that France was "not even drafting" for Indo-China [see p. 325F-G]. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) said Dec. 5 that if the President-elect's trip encouraged UN forces it was "well worth while" [see p. 304E]. Sen. Herman Welker (R., Ida.) said Dec. 5 that he was "sure" the general obtained information that would help "to end this stalemate" in Korea [see pp. 206C, 182E]. Mass. Atty. Gen. Francis E. Kelly said in Sea Island, Ga. Dec. 8 that Pres. Truman had rejected suggestions that he help the Democrats win the Presidential election by going to Korea and hinting that the war would end by Christmas. (The *N.Y. Times* reported Nov. 21 that Ill. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson had planned, if elected President, to visit Korea, Japan & India.) [See p. 343L, N] The U.S. & West European press seemed largely to agree that Gen. Eisenhower's trip would give him valuable information and would encourage UN troops but that there was little hope of any immediate improvement in prospects of ending the war.

Other Korean Developments

UN Plan to Red China. The UN-approved Indian resolution on settlement of the prisoner-exchange issue in Korea was sent to Red China Dec. 6 via commercial message facilities by Pres. Lester B. Pearson of the UN Gen. Assembly. He appealed to the Red Chinese Govt. to accept the plan "as a basis for solution" of the POW dispute so as to end the "suffering & destruction" in Korea. Indian UN delegate V. K. Krishna Menon said Dec. 6 that if Red China rejected the UN appeal his delegation would persist in efforts to "find out what they would accept and what we can accept." [See pp. 385B-J, 369C]

UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie said in Oslo Dec. 8: "It looks as if they who started the Korean war and attacked the Republic of South Korea are in reality against a peaceful settlement." He expressed hope that "world opinion" would influence the Reds to accept the UN Assembly plan on POWs. [See p. 357B]

Vishinsky Goes Home. Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky said when he left New York for home Dec. 9 on the French liner *Liberté*: The UN Assembly's "work as an instrument of peace is not satisfactory." He wished "happy Christmas & happy New Year" and "good luck" to "the American people" and "those who are fighting for peace." [See p. 385D-E]

(Vishinsky told the Assembly's Legal Com. Nov. 21 & Dec. 4 it should adopt a Soviet proposal to limit the definition of "aggression" to a first declaration of war, invasion of another country, application of naval blockade or the sending of armed bands to operate against another country [see p. 359M]. The Voice of America disclosed Dec. 5 that Mrs. Oksana Kasenkina, who leaped to freedom from a Soviet Consulate window in New York 4 years ago, had written Vishinsky and urged that he break with Russia. She wrote: "You are a Russian intellectual & scholar [&] cannot believe in the Communist fanaticism. You know . . . that the Kremlin is Stalin's weapon, and you are his tool. For what purpose do you continue to serve this perfidious cause?") [See Vol. XI, p. 156P]

Warfare. A week's lull in heavy fighting on the land front, which was gripped in near-zero cold, was broken Dec. 10-11 when Chinese Communists staged their strongest attacks in a month to take Big & Little Nori, hills near Youchon in the west. Red positions on Sniper Ridge underwent heavy bomb, rocket & fire-bomb attacks by UN fighter-bombers Dec. 6. U.S. B-29s flew through 100-mph. winds Dec. 5 to bomb a Red communications center at Cholsan in northwestern Korea near Manchuria. A combined force of ground- & carrier-based planes raided North Korean railroad centers at Hungyung, Hyesanjin, Majin & Musan (all near the Yalu River) Dec. 9. Other B-29 raids: on supply areas, barracks, the Kyomipo steel mill & Samdongni ore plant near Pyongyang Dec. 10-11. [See p. 386B]

Air & Ground Losses. U.S. Sabrejet pilots reported 7 Red MIG-15 jet fighters shot down during dogfights over northwestern Korea Dec. 7, the heaviest one-day bag of MIGs since mid-September. 4 MIGs had been reported downed the preceed-

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ing 7 days as against one Sabre lost in combat, 4 other UN planes to other causes. Plane losses in the entire war to Dec. 6 as listed by the U.S.: 838 Allied, 669 Red (512 MIG-15s). [See p. 386C]

The U.S. 8th Army estimated Dec. 6 that ground fighting in November cost the Reds 15,000 men in killed, wounded & captured [see p. 377K]. The U.S. Dec. 10 listed total American casualties as 127,685 (22,409 dead) to Dec. 5. [See p. 385M]

POW disorders on Koje Island Dec. 7 & 8 resulted in deaths of 2 prisoners shot by guards, the UN Command reported. Establishment of a new POW camp near Taegu was reported to the Reds by UN liaison officers in Panmunjom Dec. 4. [See pp. 385L-386A] . . . **Maj. Gen. William F. Dean** has been moved 3 times since his capture by the Reds in 1950 and is now in a Manchurian camp on the Yalu River, the China Union Press (Nationalist) reported Dec. 10. [See Vol. XI, p. 409K] . . . **Volunteers** for Korean duty among U.S. infantrymen in Europe total 2,936 of whom 2,513 have been approved, the U.S. Army Hq. in Heidelberg reported Dec. 8. [See p. 135A] . . . **1,000 South Korean** troops will be added to infantry units of the British Commonwealth Division in Korea, Britain announced Dec. 9. [See p. 358B] . . . **Colombian** battalion in Korea was given a U.S. Presidential unit citation for heroism Dec. 9 for its stand near Sonbyok Oct. 12-22, 1951 against Chinese Reds who outnumbered it 10-1. [See p. 277K-L] . . . **Congressional Medal of Honor** awards posthumously: (Dec. 5) Army Pfc. Mack A. Jordan, 22, of Mississippi, who knocked out a Red machinegun nest and died while attacking another; Marine Cpl. Jack A. Davenport, 20, of Mission, Kan., who sacrificed his life to save a comrade; (Dec. 6) Marine 2d Lt. George H. Ramer, 24, of Pennsylvania, who fought despite wounds to protect members of his platoon; Army Pfc. Noah O. Knight, 22, of Jefferson, S.C., who ignored fatal wounds to fight off a Chinese attack on his platoon's position. [See p. 370B] . . . **Armored shorts** for protection of infantrymen are being tested in combat by U.S. Marines in Korea and the Army has developed a similar "lower torso" protective item, it was disclosed Dec. 10 in Washington. [See p. 272J]

FRENCH NORTH AFRICA

Tunisian-Moroccan Riots; U.S. Backs France. While Tunisia & French Morocco were in the midst of serious riots over the killing of a Tunisian nationalist labor leader, the U.S. took France's side of the North African independence issue in the UN. An American spokesman asked Dec. 8 that France be given a chance to work out Tunisian self-government voluntarily.

Hached Death Stirs Violence. Riots in French North Africa resulted from the murder of Farhat Hached, 39, secretary general of the Tunisian Labor Fed., whose machinegunned & mutilated body was found outside Tunis Dec. 5. Ensuing disorders in Tunisia & French Morocco caused at least 61 deaths and arrests of many Nationalists in both areas. French authorities said the killing of Hached might have been organized by Communists or extreme nationalists, principally members of the Neodestour Party, to foment trouble. Nationalists blamed a "secret terror organization," the "Red Hand," which they said was formed by French colonial groups to combat nationalists.

The Tunisian Labor Fed. reacted to Hached's death by calling a 3-day general strike, most effective in mines, among dock workers & shopkeepers in Arab quarters. Tunis was placed under a curfew Dec. 5 and 6 Tunisian labor & nationalist leaders interned Dec. 6 in a police effort to forestall a general outbreak. At least 2 deaths were reported Dec. 6 from disorders in other parts of Tunisia. Shots were exchanged in Tunis Dec. 7 between police & 300 demonstrators trying to march on the French Residency. [See p. 327P]

French authorities described the Moroccan violence as the worst anti-French demonstrations there in 30 years. 8 Europeans, including ex-Mayor Louis Ribes of Agadir, and 3 Moroccan soldiers & more than 40 other Arabs were reported killed Dec. 7-8. The French moved Europeans into a central zone in Casablanca, dropped tear gas from planes to help disperse mobs, imposed a curfew, banned gatherings of more than 10 persons and suppressed 4 nationalist newspapers. 4 Moroccans died Dec. 9-11 in disorders in Beni Mellal, 100 mi. southeast of Casablanca. The pro-nationalist Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed Ben Yussef, disavowed violence Dec. 10 and asked for public order. The French Residency announced Dec. 11 that 12 Communists had been arrested & sent to France and 24 other Communists & Istiqlal (Independence Party) leaders flown to exile in southern Morocco. [See p. 102J-K]

U.S. Speaks on Tunisia. The U.S., torn between conflicting pressures to (1) back up its French ally and (2) uphold the right of Tunisians to self-government, made its statement on the issue in the UN Gen. Assembly Political Com. (New York) Dec. 8: France & Tunisia should resume direct negotiations without UN intervention "on an urgent basis with a view to bringing about self-government for Tunisians." "We trust France and wish to support—and not in any way make more difficult—the achievement of high purpose [to shift Tunisia gradually to self-government] to which France has pledged herself," said U.S. Amb. Philip C. Jessup. He opposed an Asian-Arab proposal setting up a good offices commission to "arrange and assist" negotiations between France & Tunisia, said the U.S. believed that any act interfering with "the evolutionary development of relations between France & Tunisia . . . would be the wrong way to deal with the situation." British delegate Selwyn Lloyd had told the committee Dec. 6 it would be illegal & harmful for the UN to interfere in Tunisia. [See p. 334K-L]

A Pakistani proposal to invite a representative of the Bey of Tunis to participate in the committee's debate was defeated Dec. 10 by 26-24 (7 abstentions). France boycotted the debate beginning Dec. 4. [See p. 360A]

EUROPE

Germany

Adenauer Gains on Pacts. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer gained the Bundestag's (Lower House) semi-final approval of West Germany's Peace Contract & European Defense Community treaty Dec. 6, then maneuvered around another threatened delay in the West German Constitutional Court. The Bundestag approved the Peace Contract by 218-164 and the EDC treaty by 216-165 on 2d readings Dec. 6. Adenauer decided Dec. 4 to delay 3d (final) reading until next month pending a court decision on the constitutionality of the pacts.

The Chancellor met with a temporary setback Dec. 9 in his plans to have the treaties' constitutionality ruled on by a subsidiary unit of the court, which he believed was more likely to uphold them than the full court. Pres. Herman Koepker-Aschoff announced that (1) the full court would rule on a petition from West German Pres. Theodor Huess for advice on whether he should sign the pacts and (2) the decision would be binding on subsidiary units. Huess withdrew his case Dec. 10, leaving the way clear for the subsidiary to deal next month with Adenauer's suit. Huess said he did not think the full court should, in effect, rule indirectly on Adenauer's case. Adenauer denied Dec. 11 he had put political pressure on Huess or the court to have the constitutionality test decided his way. [See pp. 386G, 246C-D]

(Pres. Truman said in a statement Dec. 6 that West German ratification of the pacts should not be "long delayed" because of their importance to European defense [see p. 246C]. 200 Communists armed with clubs demonstrated against the pacts and fought with police in Essen Dec. 7.) [See p. 358N]

East Germany. East German Premier Otto Grotewohl announced Dec. 9 the suspension of Supply Min. Karl Hamann & his State Secy. for Food, Rudolf Albrecht, whom Grotewohl blamed for food shortages. He said their poor administration added to effects of bad weather, inadequate imports & Western sabotage of food supplies. (Albrecht is a Communist, Hamann chairman of the East German Liberal Dem. Party, whose other leaders promised Dec. 10 to throw out members engaged in "criminal activities.") Arrests of several East German coal-mine officials on charges of sabotaging production were announced Dec. 10. [See p. 386P]

West Berlin Mayor Ernst Reuter asked East Germans Dec. 7 to stop seeking refuge in West Berlin because its refugee camps were overcrowded with 100,000 persons. [See pp. 386K, 379E-F] . . . **Tariff war** between the ports of Trieste & Hamburg for Austrian shipping business was in prospect Dec. 10 due to the failure of an Adriatic tariff conference in Linz, Austria. West Germany cancelled (effective Jan. 1) an agreement under which Austria paid 17% more tariff in Hamburg than Trieste. [See p. 386M] . . . **Internal bond issue** (first ever floated by the West German Govt.) of 500 million marks ($119 million) at 5% interest went on sale Nov. 24. [See p. 386L-M] . . . **German securities** will soon be offered on exchanges in the U.S., SEC Chrmn. Donald C. Cook predicted Dec. 4 after conferences in Bonn. He said the unloading of bonds looted from Berlin bank vaults in 1945 would be "effectively checked." [See p. 386M] . . . **Adolf Hitler's** will leaving his estate to the Nazi Party & German state was upheld Dec. 4 by a German court in Duesseldorf. His sister, Mrs. Paula Hitler-Wolf, 56, & Swiss publisher

François Genoud contended that he was not sane when he wrote it the day of his presumed suicide in 1945. They sought publication rights to a record of Hitler's dinner table conversations kept during his years in power. [See p. 286F]

NATO. The situation in western Europe is "reassuring although not completely satisfying," Sen. Tom Connally (D., Tex.), 75, retiring U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. chairman, said in a report to the committee Dec. 6. [See pp. 359B, 302K] . . . Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Allied Supreme Commander, and Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, his Chief of Staff, told the NATO military Standing Group in Rocquencourt, France Dec. 9 that at least $400 million should be spent to continue building military installations in West Europe next year. (NATO now has 95 major air bases built or building in its European member countries, at least 30 in West Germany and 31 other airfield projects approved.) [See pp. 327A, 319E, 62C] . . . NATO Hq. in Paris announced Nov. 28 that specific rearmament goals would not be set for 1953 because of delays in the financial planning of member countries and frequent changes in requirements of the program. [See p. 359B] . . . France announced Dec. 8 it would ask the NATO Council, at its session in Paris beginning Dec. 15, for extra help to carry on the Indo-Chinese war because of its importance to Western strategy. [See p. 357K]

The U.S. ordered $29 million worth of small navy craft for NATO forces from the Netherlands Dec. 1 and $40 million worth from Italy Dec. 10. [See p. 345E] . . . The USAF Dec. 9 finished moving all its jet fighter bases in Germany to locations west of the Rhine River. [See pp. 358L, 286C] . . . NATO forces in Germany were divided Nov. 28 into 2 parts: (1) a Northern Army Group (4 British & 3 Belgian divisions, Canadian & Norwegian brigades, a Danish battalion, a Dutch division part-time) under Gen. Sir Richard Gale, commander of the British Army of the Rhine; (2) a Central Army Group (5 U.S., 5 French divisions) under Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, U.S. Army commander in Europe. [See p. 255C] . . . The completed Leghorn U.S. supply base (40 sq. mi., cost $3 million) for relaying military supplies to central Europe via Italy was dedicated Nov. 15. [See p. 191C] . . . Crime rate among U.S. troops in Germany & France was lower in April-October this year than in 1951, the U.S. Army reported Dec. 7. Crimes totaled 1,399 (3 murders, 74 rapes, 461 assaults, 57 robberies, 307 thefts, 497 others). [See p. 279A]

U.S. Demand on Plane. The U.S. demanded in notes to Russia & Hungary Dec. 10 that they return a USAF C-47 forced down by Soviet fighters in Hungary Nov. 19, 1951 or pay $100,000 damages. The State Dept. indicated the U.S. might sue for damages in the Intl. Court of Justice. (Hungary collected a $123,605.15 "fine" from the U.S.—levied by a Hungarian court—for release of the plane's crew of 4.) [See p. 54N]

European Coal & Steel Community's Consultative Com., consisting of 3 17-member groups representing labor, management & consumers, was constituted Dec. 2 in Luxembourg. [See pp. 302F, 286B] . . . **Copper** was taken off the restricted-use list in West Europe by the Marshall Plan Org. for European Economic Cooperation in Paris Dec. 4 because a shortage of import sources no longer existed. [See pp. 334F-G, 302J-K]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

See also KOREA, p. 394E-G

WSB Industry Members Quit. The Wage Stabilization Board's 5 industry members & 2 alternate industry members resigned in a body Dec. 6. They charged that Pres. Truman had made the WSB "a futile, ridiculous & useless agency" when he overruled it and gave the United Mine Workers a full $1.90-a-day raise. (The Office of Price Stabilization Dec. 10 authorized soft-coal price rises averaging 6¢-7¢ a ton at the mine to cover the pay raise.) The wage stabilization program was "now nothing but a sham & a mockery," "a fraud upon the American people," they said. They charged that "political expediency was a factor" in Mr. Truman's action. The 7 who resigned: members—Robt. C. Bassett, Colin Gardner 3d, Hiram S. Hall, Hoey A. Hennessy, Millard E. Stone; alternates—Jas. M. Delmar, Walter P. Knauss. The Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. refused Dec. 10 to recommend replacements. NAM Pres. Charles R. Sligh Jr. [see p. 398G-H] criticized "the whole wage-price stabilization fiasco," called for "prompt elimination of direct price & wage controls." Industry members of several regional WSBs also resigned over Pres. Truman's action. [See p. 387G-K]

Ex-Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle, recalled to Washington Dec. 1 to study the controls situation, urged Dec. 9 that direct controls be kept until at least Jan. 20, when the Eisenhower Admin. takes office [see p. 45F]. Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R., Mich.), prospective House Banking Com. chairman, said Dec. 9 that although he saw "no possible justification for any continuance of controls," Congress' Republicans intended to hold hearings before advocating their abolition [see p. 362F]. The CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers Dec. 8 urged Pres. Truman to end wage controls in time for Christmas raises [see p. 337G]. U.S. Chamber of Commerce Pres. Laurence F. Lee demanded Dec. 9 an immediate end to wage & price curbs [see p. 337J]. Asst. OPS Dir. Edward F. Phelps Jr. proposed in a confidential memo to Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam ("prematurely" made public Nov. 28) that consumer price controls & wage curbs be ended by Mar. 1. [See p. 47B-C]

Stevenson Visit, Political Plans. Ill. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, defeated Democratic Presidential candidate, visited Pres. Truman at the White House Dec. 3-5 for a series of political strategy talks. Stevenson, acknowledged by Mr. Truman as the Democratic Party's leader for the next 4 years, told reporters Dec. 4 that he & the President agreed that party interests "must be subordinated to the interests of the nation & the dispatch of the public business." He said they did not intend to influence Congress' Democrats "to obstruct, delay or in any way impair or imperil the new Administration's programs in so far as is compatible with the views of the party." He opposed collecting money to put him on radio or television until the $500,000 campaign deficit was paid off [see pp. 389A, 371J-K]. Mr. Truman refused Dec. 4 to comment on Pres.-elect Eisenhower's Cabinet choices. He said the new Administration should get a chance to show what it could do before anybody started criticizing it. He promised that the Democrats would point out its mistakes. [See p. 379C]

(Sen. Burnet R. Maybank [D., S.C.] indicated Nov. 19 that he might not recognize Stevenson as party leader. He said he regarded Sens. Richard B. Russell [Ga.] & Harry F. Byrd [Va.] as among the party's "caretakers." [See pp. 217P, 184F, 47B-C, J] Russell said in an *Atlanta Journal* interview Nov. 25 that there was "no question" that Stevenson was "titular head of the party," but he defined "titular" as meaning "title without authority." [See p. 352F-G] S.C. Gov. James F. Byrnes said Dec. 4 that Southern Democrats who voted for Gen. Eisenhower should "preserve their independence" and might "align themselves with the Republicans of the North, either under the name of Republican Party or under a new name." "Northern Republicans & Southern Democrats in Congress vote together every day except Election Day," he said.) [See p. 379M]

Press Conference. Pres. Truman told reporters Dec. 4 that he had enjoyed the 319 press conferences he had held as President, considered them a typically American institution different from those of any other country and thought Pres.-elect Eisenhower should continue them. He said he did not intend to write a newspaper column after quitting the Presidency because he had done so much fussing at columnists. [See p. 270F]

Resignation. Amb. Walter J. Donnelly, 56, as U.S. High Commissioner in Germany Dec. 5, effective Dec. 31. Deputy High Comm. Samuel Reber was to take over Donnelly's duties pending appointment of a new High Commissioner. [See p. 358L]

INVESTIGATIONS

Tax Bureau Developments. Reorganization of the Internal Revenue service after widespread scandals was completed Dec. 1 with the installation of the last of 64 regional Internal Revenue directors to replace politically-appointed Internal Revenue Collectors. 7 former collectors won transfer to lifetime directorships, which were under civil service, but some collectors failed to meet civil service requirements for appointment. One directorship (Texas-Oklahoma district) went to John B. Dunlap, 48, who resigned as Internal Revenue Commissioner Nov. 17 to make the switch [see p. 321D-E]. (Asst. Treasury Secy. John S. Graham, 47, became acting commissioner.) [See Vol. IX, p. 39C] Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) denounced Dunlap's appointment Nov. 18 as "indefensible" [see p. 202B-C]. Dunlap had been accused by Reps. Cecil R. King (D., Calif.) & Robert W. Kean (R., N.J.) of the House Ways & Means subcommittee investigating tax scandals Oct. 30 of impeding inquiry by refusing to give them transcripts of phone conversations by ex-Revenue Bu-

reau Counsel Charles Oliphant [see pp. 96B, 47F-G]. The transcripts, which were given to the subcommittee by the Justice Dept. Nov. 18, concerned a Universal Pictures claim for a $20 million tax refund which was later settled for less than $2 million [see p. 321B]. Rep. John W. Byrnes (R., Wis.) of the subcommittee said Treasury Secy. John W. Snyder had displayed "an unusual degree of interest" in the case. Snyder said his only interest was to have it handled speedily & fairly [see p. 273D]. Ex-Revenue Collector Denis W. Delaney's conviction on charges of taking bribes & falsifying tax liens was set aside by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Boston Oct. 10 on grounds he had to stand trial "in the hostile atmosphere engendered by extra-courtroom publicity" caused by the subcommittee's hearings. His case went back to the district court for retrial [see p. 32J]. Ex-Internal Revenue Comm. Joseph D. Nunan Jr., 54, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn Dec. 1 on charges of evading $91,086.60 in income taxes for 1946-50. [See pp. 202C, 137P]

Immoral Publications Probed. Wide circulation of magazines, pocket-size books & comic books dealing with sex & violence was reported to the House Select Com. on Current Pornographic Materials in Washington hearings Dec. 1-5. Publishers' representatives testified that their publications tried to give a true picture of life, usually did not go as far in portraying sex & crime as did the classics. Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning told the committee Dec. 3 that all but about 100 of the 1,231 magazines currently published were "girlie" publications, "vicious & provocative." She urged self-censorship by publishers, said magazines with "no purpose except pictorial prostitution" were crowding others off news stands. (Committee investigators learned Dec. 6 that Mrs. Banning was author of "Is Virginity Old Fashioned?", an article in *Personal Romances*, a magazine of the type under fire.) The committee's list of "obscene" books included John Steinbeck's *The Wayward Bus*, Mackinlay Kantor's *Don't Touch Me*. [See p. 202E-F]

Justice Dept. The House Judiciary subcommittee investigating the Justice Dept. said Dec. 4 that the department had ignored the "whole problem of ethics in the conduct of its employes." It urged "drastic measures" to halt "fee-splitting, bribe-taking & double-dealing" by Justice Dept. lawyers. The subcommittee reported Nov. 26 on the case of Norman E. Miller, Detroit industrial engineer who was indicted in 1944 on charges of defrauding the Govt. in war contracts but against whom all charges were dropped after 8 years of "stalling & subterfuge" [see p. 290D]. An Oct. 21 subcommittee report criticized the Justice Dept. for dropping anti-trust proceedings against the "big 4" liquor companies—Seagram, Schenley, Natl. Distillers and Hiram Walker—after liquor interests contributed between $112,450 & $120,450 to the Democratic Party and $43,100 to $45,100 to the GOP during 1948-51 [see p. 202A]. Witnesses at Oct. 8-10 subcommittee hearings said that Col. Jacob M. Arvey, Chicago Democratic leader, was involved in a case in which the Justice Dept. opposed Food & Drug Admin. efforts to prosecute the Pabst Brewing Co. over shipment of contaminated corn grits. Pabst pleaded *nolo contendere* when the case went to trial and was fined $650 [see Vol. XI, p. 243J]. U.S. Atty. Tobias Ellsworth Diamond of Iowa's Northern District resigned Nov. 7 in face of subcommittee investigation of charges that he used his official powers to try to force settlement of a claim for a civil client. U.S. Atty. Howard L. Doyle of Illinois' Southern District was suspended Oct. 14 as a result of subcommittee investigation of his outside legal fees ($86,517 during 1945-51) and his admission that he "overlooked" a $5,000 fee on his income tax return. [See pp. 321D, 320M]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

Defense. Prime Min. Winston Churchill told Commons Dec. 4 that Britain's 3-year, $13.16 billion rearmament program would be extended into a 5th year, thus slowing the pace of rearmament by 50% to cut the cost of the program. He said reductions in defense outlay were necessary to preserve national solvency in the face of rising costs. The Supply Ministry announced Dec. 6 that Britain's aircraft industry would employ 10,000 more workers next year despite the projected slow-down in production. War Secy. Antony Head said Nov. 28 that the period of compulsory military service would remain at 2 years. [See p. 359B; X, 243G]

London Fog. One of the densest fogs ever experienced by London gripped the city Dec. 5-9 and was blamed for at least 240 deaths among persons whose bronchial ailments were aggravated by the fog. The city's air, road & rail traffic, stalled during the siege, returned to normal Dec. 10. [See p. 268C-D]

Economics. The Govt. announced plans Nov. 25 for the biggest colonial development project in British history: a hydro-electric & aluminum project to exploit West African Gold Coast bauxite deposits, total cost of £144 million ($403.2 million) to be shared by Britain, the Gold Coast Govt. and Canadian & UK aluminum producers. The project would take 20 years to complete, would include a Volta River dam & power plant at Ajena, a smelter near Ajena, new port facilities at Tema and new rail lines, highways, housing & schools. [See p. 305L] . . . The Govt.'s iron & steel denationalization bill was approved in principle (2d reading) by a vote of 305-269 in Commons Nov. 27. The bill to return the trucking industry to private ownership passed its 2d reading in Commons Nov. 18 by 308-282. [See p. 346G] . . . Changes in the pattern of British life were revealed in the official Annual Abstract of Statistics published in London Dec. 2. Increases were shown in: crimes of violence (1,583 in 1938 to 3,929 in 1951); juvenile delinquency (55,511 offenses in 1938 to 75,857 in 1951); daily average of jailed prisoners (11,086 in 1938 to 20,474 now); divorces (7,621 in 1938 to 37,637 in 1951); eating away from home (144 million meals a week served in public places in 1944, 227 million in 1951); cost of living (38-point rise since June 1947). The birth rate reached its peak in 1947 (1,025,000), dropped to 818,000 in 1950. [See pp. 295E-F, 257P, 195P] . . . A Food Ministry spokesman said Dec. 8 that Britons would not get extra meat rations for Christmas. The weekly individual meat ration was cut to about 24¢ worth Nov. 30. [See p. 195P]

Coronation. Queen Elizabeth II Dec. 8 authorized televising of most of next June's coronation rites, reversing a Coronation Com. decision to prohibit televising of the actual ceremonies. The coronation also will be filmed in color on 3-dimensional film, it was announced Nov. 26. Peers planning to attend but not participate in the Westminster Abbey ceremonies were given permission Dec. 2 to dispense with costly robes of state. Their wives received permission Dec. 9 to wear simpler, less expensive clothes than had been required at previous state functions. The Queen asked Nov. 8 that celebrations outside of London be kept as "simple as possible," avoiding "all undue expense." Cost of seats in official Govt. stands were set Nov. 21 at £4-£6 ($11-$17) for Britons, £10-£30 ($28-$84) for overseas visitors. [See p. 218M]

Cabinet changes announced Nov. 24, effective Dec. 15, because of the illness of Lord Woolton, Lord President of the Council: the Marquess of Salisbury was designated Lord President, Viscount Swinton to succeed Salisbury as Commonwealth Relations Secy. [See p. 153L-M] . . . **Aneurin Bevan** won a seat on the Labor Party's front bench in Commons Nov. 27 as he was elected to 12th place in the Opposition's "Shadow Cabinet." [See p. 346F] . . . **Trooper (Pvt.) Tony Ernest Dewick,** 18, was court-martialed Dec. 2 and sentenced to a year's imprisonment for preparing to turn over to British Communists information useful to Russia. (War Secy. Head told Commons Dec. 9 he would do nothing to exclude Communist Party members from the Army.) [See p. 222J] . . . **Dr. Brian Flowers,** 28, Dec. 7 was named chief theoretical physicist at the Harwell Atomic Research Station. The post had been vacant since Klaus Fuchs was arrested for espionage in 1950. [See Vol. XI, p. 117E] . . . **Chinese Communists** have requisitioned 4 British-owned Shanghai companies valued at more than $7,000,000, it was announced in London Nov. 21. The companies: Shanghai Gas Co., a streetcar company, Shanghai waterworks, Mackenzie & Co. [See p. 310E] . . . **Dr. William George Penney,** 43, who set up Britain's first atomic explosion, was knighted Dec. 10. [See p. 317H]

Egypt. Premier Mohammed Naguib abolished Egypt's "feudal" constitution Dec. 10 and said a "transitional Govt." would "uphold fundamental constitutional principles" until a new charter (possibly republican) was adopted. [See p. 357K-L] . . . New ministers named to the Cabinet Dec. 9: *Forgn. Min.*—Amb.-to-Britain Mahmoud Fawzi; *Agri.*—Abdel Razek Sidky; *Commerce*—Helmi Bahgat Badawi; *Social Affairs*—Dr. Abbas Ammar; *Municipalities*—William Selim Hanna. Changes within the Cabinet: Sabri Monsour from *Commerce* to *Supply*; Mohammed Fouad Galal from *Social Affairs* to *Natl. Guidance*; Fathy Radwan from *Natl. Guidance* to *State Ministry*. Out of the Cabinet: Supply Min. Farid Antoun, Agri. Min. Abdel Aziz Abdullah Salem, Municipalities Min. Abdel Aziz Aly, Forgn. Min.

Ahmed Mohammed Farrag Tayeh. [See p. 286L] . . . The Govt. Nov. 27 ordered dissolution of the Crown Council, set up to handle all judicial matters concerning royalty. Wafdist attempts to test the legality of the Govt.'s political party purge orders failed Nov. 14 when the Govt. withdrew from the courts the right to review ordinances issued by Naguib during the first 6 months of his regime. (The Cabinet formally gave Naguib absolute governmental powers for 6 months Nov. 13.) [See p. 327K-L]

Israel. Dr. Itzhak Ben Zvi, 68, Mapai Party leader, was inaugurated 2d President of Israel Dec. 10 in Jerusalem. He was elected by Parliament Dec. 8 on the 3d ballot, receiving 62 votes to 40 for Rabbi Mordecai Nurock, religious bloc candidate, & 5 for left-wing candidate Itzhak Gruenbaum. Ben Zvi was born in Poltava, Russia and emigrated to Palestine in 1904. A close friend of Prime Min. David Ben-Gurion, he was one of the founders of Hashomer (first Zionist military defense group in Palestine), an organizer of the Jewish Brigade of the British Army in World War I and head of the Jewish Natl. Council for 17 years under the British mandate. He helped establish Histadrut (Gen. Fed. of Jewish Labor). His wife, Rachel Yanait, is a long-time Labor Zionist leader & member of the executive of the Working Women's Council of the Histadrut. [See p. 381H-J]

Russia. Moscow *Pravda* reported Dec. 6 that trade within the Soviet bloc of nations had trebled since 1948 and the USSR had increased its exports of machinery to its allies by tenfold. [See p. 326J] . . . The U.S. State Dept. said Dec. 8 that Soviet representatives made 215 authorized trips from Washington & New York to other U.S. cities the past 9 months. [See p. 78K-L] . . . Soviet aircraft production in 1951 totaled 22,000 planes (half fighters) & 63,000 engines as against this year's estimated U.S. production of less than 11,000 planes, according to the 1952-3 *Jane's All the World's Aircraft* published in London Dec. 4. [See p. 199K] . . . Russia's "very definite anti-Semitic policy" is designed to get oil-rich Moslem countries of the Middle East "on the side of the Soviets," Rear Adm. Harold F. Miller, Natl. Com. for a Free Europe president, charged in New York Dec. 7. [See pp. 378H-L, 66B] . . . Igor Bogolepov, ex-Soviet Commissar in the Baltic States who deserted to Germany in 1942, said in a New York speech Dec. 6 there was an extensive "cold war" between the Soviet Govt. and farmers, industrial workers & other citizens who disliked the Russian regime. "There is no branch of Soviet life that does not contain potential saboteurs," he said, but he advised against fomenting uprisings behind the Iron Curtain at present. [See p. 222P]

Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia reported that 40,000 voters (90% of the electorate) went to the polls in local elections in Trieste Zone B Dec. 7. Ballots listed only a choice of Communist-approved candidates. A nationwide series of local elections began in Yugoslavia Nov. 23 to last through December, and plans for election of a new Yugoslav Federal Parliament next May or June were announced Dec. 9. [See p. 358F-G] . . . Belgrade reported Nov. 29 that 20 Yugoslav frontier guards had been killed, 36 wounded in 4,966 border incidents since Yugoslavia's break with the Cominform in June 1948. [See p. 382A] . . . Dep. Premier Blagoje Nishkovic's removal from office for pro-Russian tendencies was announced Nov. 26. [See p. 358F] . . . A steel mill in Zenica (Bosnia-Herzegovina) built with the aid of U.S. capital and British & American engineers was dedicated Nov. 29. It was designed to produce 600,000 tons of steel by 1954. [See pp. 378B, 222F] . . . UN Food & Agriculture Org. agents estimated in Rome Nov. 19 that Yugoslavia needed $65-$71 million in additional foreign aid to make up for loss of 40% of this year's crops due to drought, hail & frost. [See p. 343G] . . . Number of collective farms in Yugoslavia dropped to 5,900 from 6,940 the past year, a Belgrade report said Dec. 10. Over 1,000 were dissolved because they "showed no apparent results" in raising productivity & incomes of peasants involved. [See p. 358G]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

NAM Meets. Speakers at the 57th annual Congress of American Industry, held by the Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. in New York Dec. 3-5, predicted that businessmen would get great opportunities to display national leadership under the incoming Eisenhower Administration. But many warned that the election should not be considered a mandate to exploit labor or the public. Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R., Ill.) said Dec. 3 that industrialists "will have a larger voice in every aspect of our defense planning" [see p. 362F]. U.S. Rubber Co. Pres. H. E. Humphreys Jr. urged business to "be fully worthy of our trust," said it would be "tragic" if "the next Administration were to be as partial to business as the present one has been to labor." Ex-Amb.-to-Spain Stanton Griffis said he hoped more businessmen would be made ambassadors, declared that businessmen could halve the personnel of most large Govt. departments without losing efficiency [see p. 46G]. Charles H. Weaver, manager of Westinghouse Electric's atomic power division, said Dec. 5 that the nuclear power plant for the world's first atomic submarine was "well along toward completion" [see p. 72K]. Charles R. Sligh Jr., 46, Holland, Mich. furniture manufacturer, was elected NAM president Dec. 4. [See pp. 394C, 396G; Vol. XI, 415C]

Economic General Staff Urged. Motion Picture Assn. Pres. Eric Johnston proposed in New York Dec. 9 an international "economic general staff" to coordinate the economic war against the Kremlin. This body, he told the Natl. Assn. of Insurance Commissioners, should include Govt. officials & representatives of U.S. industry, labor & agriculture. He urged tax benefits for firms investing abroad and federal insurance to indemnify U.S. investors for foreign risks. [See p. 25D]

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages	E. Robt. Anderson of Rochester, N.Y.	Pres.	Nov. 20
American Council of R.R. Women	Edith J. Alden of Chi., Burlington & Quincy R.R.	Pres.	Nov. 15
American Inst. of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers	Andrew Fletcher, St. Joseph Lead pres.	Pres.	Nov. 20
American Locomotive Co.	Perry T. Egbert, 58	Pres.	Dec. 1
American President Lines	Ralph K. Davies[1]	Chrmn.	Dec. 5
	Geo. L. Killion[2]	Pres.[3]	Dec. 5
American Standards Assn.	Roger E. Gay, Bristol Brass Corp. pres.	Pres.[3]	Nov. 26
Arma Corp.	Kenneth H. Rockey	Pres.	Dec. 8
Bank of Montreal	B. C. Gardner	Chrmn.[4]	Dec. 1
	Gordon R. Ball	Pres.	Dec. 1
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.	Guy J. Coffey, 57	Pres.	Dec. 2
Cigar Inst. of America	David A. Jenks	Pres.[3]	Dec. 6
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co.	Bradley Dewey	Chrmn.[4]	Nov. 25[5]
	Hugh S. Ferguson	Pres.	Nov. 25[5]
Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.	J. Wilson Newman	Pres.	Nov. 20
Grayson-Robinson Stores, Inc.	Philip S. Harris	Pres.[6]	Nov. 25
Ind'l Council of Cloak, Suit & Skirt Mfrs., Inc.	Jacques Linker	Pres.[7]	Dec. 3
New England Council	Lawrence F. Whittemore	Pres.	Nov. 21
Silex Co.	Stanley M. Ford	Pres.	Nov. 25
Sun Chemical Corp.	Geo. W. Ullman	Chrmn.[4]	Dec. 8
	Ralph C. Persons	Pres.	Dec. 8
Toy Mfrs. of the U.S.A.	Robt. B. M. Barton of Salem, Mass.	Pres.	Dec. 9
RESIGNATION			
Northrop Aircraft, Inc.	John K. Northrop	Pres.	Nov. 21

[1]See p. 347B-C [2]See Vol. XI, p. 119J [3]Reelected [4]Was pres. [5]Effective Jan. 1 [6]Succeeded Hyman P. Kuchai [7]Succeeded Saml. L. Deitsch

ARTS & SCIENCE

Radio & TV. Niles Trammel, 58, resigned Dec. 8 as NBC chairman & an RCA director to become president of Biscayne Television Corp., new firm formed by *Miami Daily News* Vice Pres. James M. Cox Jr. & *Miami Herald* publisher John S. Knight. [See Vol. IX, p. 335C-D] . . . The AFL Screen Actors Guild began a strike Dec. 1 against 81 producers of filmed TV commercials. It demanded higher pay, limitations on repeated use of the same commercial, fees for such re-runs. 5 producers in Hollywood, Chicago & New York signed interim contracts on union terms by Dec. 5. [See p. 249M] . . . Robert E. Sherwood signed with NBC to write 9 original hour-long TV plays at intervals of 4 months (announced Nov. 23). [See Vol. XI, p. 338E; IX, 389A] . . . Hawaii's first TV station, KONA in Honolulu, began operation Nov. 17. [See p. 290H] . . . U. of Ill. Pres. George Stoddard was appointed Dec. 5 as chairman of a new non-profit Educational TV & Radio Center, which was to be set up in Chicago with an initial Ford Foundation (Fund for Adult Education) grant of about $1½ million. Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower & CED Chrmn. Marion B. Folsom were named co-chairmen of a citizens committee formed in Washington Nov. 24 to promote educational TV. [See p. 249L] . . . FCC Chrmn. Paul A. Walker proposed Dec. 5 at a House Commerce subcommittee hearing that radio & TV networks be required to get Govt. licenses as a protection for individual stations. [See p. 202E-F] . . . TV sets

in use in the U.S. Nov. 1 (estimated by NBC Dec. 9): 19,751,200. [See p. 139E-F]

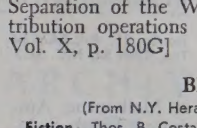
Movies. 2 new 3-dimensional movie processes requiring use of polaroid eyeglasses by the audience were unveiled in Hollywood Nov. 26 & Dec. 6. Natural Vision, the first shown, was demonstrated with a full-length film—*Bwana Devil*, written directed & produced by Arch Oboler and starring Robert Stack & Barbara Britton. Tri-Opticon, developed in Britain, was the 2d. [See p. 355B] . . . J. Arthur Rank told a London court that his film enterprises lost money on ticket sales but made £1,151,000 ($3,222,800) during the past 12 months by selling ice cream to movie patrons (reported Nov. 29). [See p. 249G] . . . Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. announced Dec. 9 that it had agreed to sell control of its 300 movie houses to Fabian Enterprises, Inc. (S. H. Fabian, pres.), which already controlled 54 theaters in New York, Pennsylvania & Virginia. Acquisition of the projected new Warner Theatre Co. would make Fabian the U.S.' 3d largest chain. Separation of the Warner theater business from production-distribution operations was ordered by an anti-trust decree. [See Vol. X, p. 180G]

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune Dec. 7; based on national sales)

Fiction. Thos. B. Costain's "The Silver Chalice." John Steinbeck's "East of Eden." Edna Ferber's "Giant." Frances Parkinson Keyes' "Steamboat Gothic." Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny."

Non-Fiction. Tallulah Bankhead's "Tallulah." Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter." Norman V. Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking." "Revised Standard Version of the Holy Bible." Consuelo Vanderbilt Balsan's "The Glitter & the Gold." [See p. 355E]



EDUCATION & RELIGION

Research 'Imbalance' Found. A pro-science "imbalance" in research funds granted to U.S. higher learning institutions was revealed Dec. 7 in a *N.Y. Times* study. Of the record $350 million to be spent by colleges & universities for research in the current academic year, 90% was earmarked for work in the physical or biological sciences, only about 10% for research in the humanities, the survey showed. About $300 million of the research money was granted by the Federal Govt., the rest by business foundations & private donors.

(The Comm. on Financing Higher Education, reporting Nov. 19 on a 3-year study sponsored by the Assn. of American Universities, said more funds from private sources were necessary to maintain independent liberal arts colleges. It warned that increased federal support would reduce the diversity & freedom of higher education.) [See p. 376E; Vol. XI, 271J]

College Enrollment Up. Enrollment in U.S. colleges & universities increased this term for the first time since 1949, the U.S. Office of Education reported Nov. 27. Totals: 2,148,000, a gain of 1.5% over last year's 2,116,000; 537,000 new students (472,000 in 1951-52); 1,387,000 male students, a 1% drop; 761,000 women students, a 6% rise. Largest university enrollments: New York, California, City College of N.Y., Columbia, Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio State, Northwestern, Michigan, Indiana. [See p. 340A; Vol. XI, 383F-G]

Roman Catholics. The body of St. Francis Xavier, "Apostle of the Indies" who died Dec. 2, 1552, was exposed to the public for the last time before final burial Dec. 3 in Goa, Portuguese India. It was the first time the body had been publicly exposed since 1932, 4th time since the 16th century. . . . 105 Chinese priests died in jail or were killed by Communists since 1944 and 200 were still in jail, the Roman Catholic news agency Fides reported Nov. 22. [See pp. 339J, 226P] . . . Warsaw Archb. Stephen Wyszynski, Cardinal-designate, was attacked by most of the Polish press Dec. 9 for "anti-Polish activities." [See p. 387A-B] . . . The Austrian Catholic press service said Dec. 7 that Hungarian soldiers were setting up radar stations in the towers of 32 Catholic churches confiscated by Hungary in areas bordering Austria & Yugoslavia. [See Vol. XI, p. 261N] . . . Seville Archb. Pedro Cardinal Segura y Saenz said in a pastoral letter Dec. 5 that press freedom was one of the gravest evils threatening modern society. [See p. 307B] . . . The Soviet Embassy in Washington issued a visa Dec. 8 permitting Rev. Georges Bissonette to take over an American-sponsored Assumptionist mission in Moscow from Rev. Arthur Brassard, only Roman Catholic priest in Moscow. [See p. 250N-P] . . . Pope Pius XII Dec. 2 ordered simplifications in the dress of Roman Catholic Cardinals, cutting an estimated $1,000 from the price of a Cardinal's wardrobe. The simplification order was extended to bishops & other prelates Dec. 4. [See p. 307G]

Buddhists. 100,000 persons witnessed one of the most sacred Buddhist ceremonies of this century Nov. 30 when the bones of 2 Buddhists saints, Sariputta & Mogallana, were enshrined in Sanchi, India. The relics, which had been in the British Museum in London for nearly 200 years, were carried to a hilltop shrine by Burmese Premier U Nu. Pilgrims from Asia, Europe & America attended the rites. [See Vol. XI, p. 352A] . . . A converted garage in Freewood Acres, N.J. was consecrated Nov. 23 as a Lama Buddhist temple (believed to be first in the U.S.) by Russian Kalmucks of Mongolian ancestry who were settled in the area as DPs from Germany. [See Vol. XI, p. 246D-E]

New Bible. Sale of more than 1,600,000 copies of the new Revised Standard Version of the King James Bible since its publication Sept. 30 was reported Nov. 29 by Dr. Luther A. Weigle, chairman of the committee which worked on the revision. Rev. Martin Luther Hux of the Temple Baptist Church, Rocky Mount, N.C., burned a page of the new Bible Nov. 30 in protest against revisions which he called "the master stroke of Satan." The page he burned bore a passage in Isaiah substituting the words "young woman" for "virgin." [See C this page; also p. 314M]

Natl. Education Assn. estimate of current U.S. public school enrollment: 27,533,054, a rise of about 821,000 over the 1951-52 estimated total. Instructional staff salaries were up about 5% over last year with average teacher pay estimated at $3,405 for 1952-53 (reported Nov. 23). [See p. 340A; Vol. XI, 375J-K] . . . **Canadian Lutheran Council** was formed in Winnipeg Dec. 4 after a meeting of delegates from 6 Lutheran bodies. [See p. 339N-P] . . . **Yale Divinity School** announced Dec. 1 the start of a 2-year survey of literature published by U.S. Protestant churches to determine the extent of racial & religious bias in its contents. The American Jewish Com. financed the study. [See p. 314M-N] . . . **Zionist Org. of America** indorsed in principle Dec. 7 a plan to extend activities of the Amer. Zionist Council. [See p. 381K]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Giuseppe Antonio Borgese, 71, Italian author, professor of literature who lived in U.S. during Fascist era, a founder at Chicago U. of Com. to Frame a World Constitution, Italian press & propaganda chief during World War I, son-in-law of author Thomas Mann; Dec. 4 in Fiesole, Italy.

Lt. Gen. Francisco Bourbon y de la Torre, Duke of Seville, 70, Spanish Civil War general under Franco, cousin of Spanish pretender Don Juan; Dec. 6 in Madrid.

Dr. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, owner-editor of Managua, Nicaragua daily *La Prensa*; Dec. 8 in Managua.

Dr. Harvey Nathaniel Davis, 71, pres. emeritus of Stevens Inst. of Technology in Hoboken, N.J., Director of War Production Board's Office of Technical Dvpt. during World War II; Dec. 3 in New York following kidney operation.

William J. Foley, 65, Dist. Atty. of Suffolk County, Mass. (Boston) since 1926; Dec. 1 in South Boston.

Prof. A. Raymond Gilliland, 65, Northwestern U. psychologist; Nov. 30 in Menominee, Mich. of heart ailment.

Milan Grol, 77, Serbian democrat who quit as Vice Pres. of Tito's first post-war Govt., only non-Communist leader permitted to express opposition to Tito publicly in present-day Yugoslavia; Dec. 3 in Belgrade.

Col. Philip Langstaffe Ord Guy, 67, British archeologist who unearthed King Solomon's stables (Megiddo, Palestine) in 1928; Dec. 7 in Jerusalem.

Alois Havrilla, 61, one of best-known U.S. radio announcers & film commentators since 1924, a model for diction although he was born in Austria-Hungary, did not learn English until age 12; Dec. 7 in Englewood, N.J.

Dr. Karen Horney, 67, dean of Amer. Inst. for Psycho-analysis (N.Y.), a leading U.S. practitioner & writer on psychoanalysis; left native Germany in 1932 to escape oncoming Hitler era; Dec. 4 in New York.

Frank O'Donnell (Don) Hurst, 47, ex-major league firstbaseman (Phillies, Chicago Cubs); Dec. 6 in Los Angeles.

Rt. Rev. Louis A. Lapierre, 72, last free Roman Catholic Apostolic Vicar in Red China; death in Manchuria reported Dec. 2 in Quebec, Canada. [See p. 339J]

Comdr. Charles Herbert Lightoller, 78, only officer on liner *Titanic* to survive its sinking Apr. 14-15, 1912 (he was 2d officer); Dec. 8 in Twickenham, Surrey, Eng.

Dr. Forest Ray Moulton, 80, retired U. of Chicago astronomer known for theories on formation of earth & solar system; Dec. 7 in Wilmette, Ill.

James Norris, 73, leading midwest grain operator, sportsman with interests in Madison Sq. Garden (N.Y.), Chicago Stadium, Detroit Olympia Stadium, St. Louis Arena, Indianapolis Coliseum; Dec. 4 in Chicago of heart ailment.

John Perry Sr., 71, owner of Western Newsp'r Union & papers, radio stations in Fla., Ky.; Dec. 4, West Palm Beach.

Richard W. Reading, 70, Detroit Mayor 1937-39 later sent to prison for shielding policy racket; Dec. 9, Brighton, Mich.

James S. Reardon, 75, onetime partner of the late Al Smith in trucking business in N.Y.; Dec. 8 in Shrewsbury, N.J.

Harold A. Scragg, 62, Pennsylvania Public Utilities Comm. chrmn; Dec. 7 in Scranton, Pa.

Fay N. Seaton, 70, owner of *Manhattan* (Kan.) *Mercury-Chronicle,* other newspapers & radio stations in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota & Wyoming; Dec. 3 in Kansas City.

Wilhelm Speyer, 65, German novelist (*The Court of Fair Maidens*), playwright (*A Hat, a Coat & a Glove*); Dec. 1 in Basle.

Mrs. David W. (Madge Gates) Wallace, 90, mother of Mrs. Harry S. Truman; Dec. 5 at White House, Washington of cerebral thrombosis. Mrs. Wallace & her husband, who died in 1903, were members of 2 of wealthiest families in Independence, Mo. She owned Wallace house in Independence called home by Pres. & Mrs. Truman since their marriage in 1919. The Trumans attended Mrs. Wallace's funeral & burial in Independence Dec. 8. [See pp. 350N, 55L-M; Vol. VII, 239E]

SPORTS

Baseball. Actions at joint meetings of major league club owners in Phoenix, Ariz.: (Dec. 6) A new inter-league waiver rule, effective at the June 15 trading deadline, will require waivers from all teams in both leagues on players sold from one league to the other and fix $10,000 as the top waiver price. A new rule designates as a "bonus player" any free agent receiving more than $4,000 in bonus & salary for signing with a major or top minor league team or more than $3,000 with a Class B team or lower; a bonus player starting in a minor league cannot be moved up or down for a year, becomes subject to unrestricted draft at the end of the year; a bonus player assigned to a major league club must be retained for 2 full years before he can be farmed out. (Dec. 7) A committee was set up to study the effect of major league TV coverage on minor league receipts. In the NL, Chicago agreed Dec. 5 with St. Louis Cardinal owner Fred Saigh's efforts to get a share of home-club TV receipts for visiting clubs. Chicago promised the Cards a percentage of Wrigley Field TV revenue. All AL clubowners except Bill Veeck of the St. Louis Browns agreed Dec. 4-7 to a 2-year reciprocal pact for home-and-away TV & radio broadcasting (no TV-radio share for visiting clubs). [See pp. 204A, 76F; Vol. X, 404H]

The Detroit Tigers traded pitchers Virgil Trucks, 33, & Hal White and centerfielder John Groth to the Browns Dec. 4 for outfielder Bob Nieman, 25, catcher J. W. Porter, 19, & infielder Bob Friend, 25. [See pp. 276B, 267J-K]

Official major league attendance figures, released Dec. 5: AL 8,293,896, a loss of 588,778 from 1951; NL 6,339,148, or 904,854 less than last year. [See p. 249G; Vol. XI, 368G]

Charles (Chuck) Dressen signed Dec. 2 as Brooklyn Dodger mgr. for 1953 at an estimated $35,000 salary. [See p. 324D] . . . George (Birdie) Tebbetts, Cleveland catcher, was named Indianapolis mgr. Dec. 1. [See p. 332H; Vol. X, 412D-E]

Boxing. The N.Y. State Athletic Comm. vacated the middleweight championship Dec. 5 because champion Sugar Ray Robinson had not defended the title for 6 months. [See p. 204B] . . . Ex-Olympic lightweight champ Gerald Dreyer, 145½ lb., of South Africa won the British Empire welterweight title Dec. 8 in Johannesburg by outpointing Cliff Curvis, 145¾ lb., of Wales. [See Vol. VIII, p. 264E-F] . . . The N.Y. Boxing Writers Assn. awarded the Edward J. Neil Memorial Plaque by acclamation Dec. 9 to heavyweight champion Rocky Marciano as "boxer of the year." [See p. 308D; Vol. XI, 400A-B]

Horse Racing. $67,500 Maryland Gold Cup at Bowie, Md. Nov. 29: won by Walter A. Edgar's Prince Dare, Art Montiero up, for $48,900. . . . Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Native Dancer, winner of $230,495 this year, was selected by the Thoroughbred Racing Assn. as the year's outstanding 2-yr.-old Dec. 2 and was named American champion race horse by the TRA Dec. 4. The TRA chose Calumet Farm's Real Delight as the year's top 3-yr.-old Dec. 3. [See p. 384J] . . . $59,700 President's Plate Handicap at Bowie Dec. 6: won by Hampton Stable's Alerted, Dave Gorman up, for $41,100. . . . William R. (Billy) Haughton, 29, of Fultonville, N.Y. was the year's top money-winning harness horse driver, collecting $311,728, the U.S. Trotting Assn. announced Dec. 7 [see p. 300J-K]. W. H. Cane's Good Time led the harness horses in 1952 earnings with $110,299 (C. W. Clark's Sharp Note with $101,625 & Hayes Fair Acres Stable's Dudley Hanover with $87,994 also broke the single season money-winning record), the trotting association said Dec. 6. [See 348H, 324L]

FOOTBALL SCORES

NATL. FOOTBALL LEAGUE (Pro.) (Dec. 7)

Cleve. 10, Chi. Cards 0	L.A. 45, Green Bay 27	Pitt. 24, San F. 7
Det. 45, Chi. Bears 21	Phila. 38, Dallas 21	Washington 27, N.Y. 17

COLLEGE (Dec. 6)

Fla. 27, Kentucky 0	Houston 20, Wyo. 0	Tex.So. 31, Ark.A&M 14
Ga. 35, Miami 13*	N. Mex. 28, Utah St. 0	Tex. Tech 54, N.C. St. 7

*Dec. 5

Tennis. Victorian championship winners in Melbourne, Australia: (Dec. 8) men's singles—Vic Seixas defeated Frank Sedgman 8-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; women's singles—Maureen Connolly defeated Julie Sampson; (Dec. 9) men's doubles—Sedgman & Ken McGregor; women's doubles—Miss Connolly & Miss Sampson; mixed doubles—Miss Sampson & Rex Hartwig. [See p. 368F]

Amateur Athletic Union, at its 64th annual convention in Spokane, Wash., refused Dec. 7 to permit reinstatement of professional athletes as amateurs 3 years after retirement from pro play. It reelected Douglas F. Roby of Detroit as president Dec. 7 and certified 182 new national records Dec. 6 (including Henry H. Laskau's disputed 2 min. 58.2 sec. half-mile walk set July 6). [See p. 332M; Vol. XI, 392C] . . . **College of William & Mary** severed all athletic relations with the U. of Virginia Dec. 7 after Virginia dropped W&M from its 1952 football schedule. [See pp. 393K-L, 116H; Vol. XI, 304H] . . . **Top U.S. amateur fencers** in rankings announced Dec. 9 by the Amateur Fencers League of America: Mrs. Maxine Mitchell of N.Y., women's foil; Dr. Daniel Bukantz of N.Y., men's foil; Dr. Tibor Nyilas of N.Y., sabre; Abelardo Menendez of Cuba, épée. [See p. 204C] . . . **Emil Zatopek,** Czech Olympic track star, was named the world's No. 1 sportsman Dec. 3 in a poll of world sports authorities sponsored by *World Sports,* British Olympic Assn. magazine. Decathlon champion Bob Mathias of the U.S. was 2d. [See p. 348K] . . . **Russia's** All-Union Sports Comm. issued new athletic norms & standards of training Nov. 29 with the announced goal of winning more world records & 1956 Olympic titles. [See p. 251P]

MISCELLANEOUS

Storms. The Indian Govt. reported Dec. 9 that 169 persons were killed by a cyclone & tidal wave that lashed the Tanjore & Tiruchirappally districts of Madras' southeast coast Nov. 30. 67 persons died in a typhoon on Formosa Nov. 14 [see p. 356G]. The AP reported Dec. 3 that at least 12 persons died in a Nov. 29-30 cyclone in Northern Ceylon [see p. 368H-J]. 35 persons were killed & 400 injured Nov. 30 by a tornado which virtually destroyed Albertsville, Negro squatter settlement of Johannesburg, South Africa [see p. 305F]. 38 persons died by Nov. 28 as a result of snow & wind storms in the U.S. Midwest & Southwest starting Nov. 26. State worst hit was Colorado, where 11 persons were killed. [See p. 384M-N]

Other Disasters. 37 persons were killed and 4 rescued from the Atlantic Ocean when a Cuban DC-4 airliner en route from Madrid to Havana crashed and burned 2 miles off the coast of Bermuda Dec. 6. [See p. 392N] . . . 6 crewmen of the German tanker *Ellen* were killed Dec. 10 when the vessel was struck by the Holland America liner *Maasdam* in the Rotterdam waterway. [See p. 384M] . . . 5 USAF officers died in a fire in a Rapid City (S.D.) Air Force Base barracks Dec. 7. The 17th victim of the Nov. 26 fire in Huntington (W. Va.) State Hospital died Nov. 29. [See p. 384M] . . . 6 children were killed in their sleep when a natural gas explosion destroyed a 3-story frame house in Pittsburgh Dec. 5. [See p. 356K] . . . 128 Americans died in Thanksgiving Day accidents—105 in traffic—between 6 p.m. Nov. 26 & midnight Nov. 27 (reported Nov. 28). [See p. 284L]

Septuplets were reported born in Santiago, Chile Nov. 27 but the story was admitted to be a hoax Nov. 28.